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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
6 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

2:11-cr-00156-LDG-RJJ

10 Plaintiff,

ORDER

11 v.

12 ALEX SORIA,

13 Defendant.
14

15 The United States has charged defendant Alex Soria with wire fraud in violation of 18
16 U.S.C. § 1343, mail fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341, concealment of information from
17 the Social Security Administration in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 408(a)(4), and theft of
18 government property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641. Presently before the court is the
19 government's motion in limine to admit as evidence an audio recording (#88, response #101).
20 Judges have broad discretion when ruling on motions in limine, *see, e.g., Jenkins v. Chrysler*
21 *Motors Corp.*, 316 F.3d 663, 664 (7th Cir. 2002), and a district court's ruling on a motion in
22 limine is subject to change, particularly in light of developing trial considerations. *See Luce v.*
23 *United States*, 469 U.S. 38, 41-42 (1984).

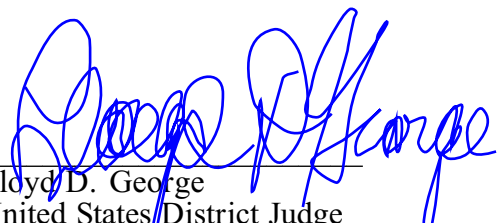
24 The United States has filed a motion in limine to admit into evidence an audio recording
25 regarding a conversation between defendant and Michael Foresta, a distressed homeowner and
26 would-be business partner, under 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(d). The government argues that "[a]

1 recording of the defendant making materially false representations about the loan modification
2 program alleged in the indictment is relevant and powerful evidence." Defendant responds that
3 the court should exclude this evidence because it is irrelevant under Fed. R. Evid. 401 and "its
4 probative value is substantially outweighed" by a danger of jury confusion under Fed. R. Evid.
5 403.

6 The court is persuaded, based on the parties' arguments, that this electronic
7 communication is relevant to the charged offenses and that its probative value is not
8 substantially outweighed by a danger of jury confusion or other Rule 403 considerations. The
9 electronic communication tends to demonstrate Mr. Soria's intent to defraud distressed
10 homeowners and perpetuate the alleged foreclosure relief scam. *See United States v. Sullivan*,
11 522 F.3d 967, 974 (9th Cir. 2008) ("Intent may be inferred from misrepresentations made by
12 the defendants, and the scheme itself may be probative circumstantial evidence of an intent to
13 defraud") (internal citations omitted). In light of the representations of the parties, the court
14 will grant the motion in limine subject to reconsideration if developments during trial so
15 warrant. Accordingly,

16 THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS that the government's motion in limine to admit as
17 evidence an audio recording (#88) is GRANTED.

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19 Dated this 13 day of July, 2012.

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22 Lloyd D. George
23 United States District Judge
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